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SETS UP 1951 GOALS FOR NORTHEAST AGRICULTURE;
EAST CHINA PREPARES 1951 FORESTRY PLANS

A conference called by the Northeast Ministry of Agriculture set 1951 goals for agricultural production as 16,601,627 shang /1 shang equals 1 1/6 acre/ under dry grain cultivation, and 415,000 under paddy rice for a total of 18,300,000 tons of cereals. There will be no increase in soybean acreage, but the cotton acreage is to be increased by 160,000 shang. Improvements in all agricultural processes were called for.

A directive of Northeast authorities on the 1950 autumn public grain and hay collection stresses organization of collection apparatus, indoctrination of the people, and care in handling and storage of the grain. It also stresses improvement of roads and preparation of inns and animal shelters for the convenience of people in delivering grain.

The East China forestry conference stressed the shortage of local timber supply and the need for increased afforestation and better protection of present forest areas.

GOALS CALL FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION -- Mukden, Tung-pei Jih-pao, 4 Nov 50

At a 9-day conference of provincial department chiefs, convened 5 October 1950 by the Northeast Government Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to consider agricultural results for 1950 and to plan for 1951, the following 1950 results and 1951 plans were revealed.

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<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Area under cultivation 16,222,627 shang (1 shang equals 1 1/6 acre)	Area to be cultivated 16,601,627 shang
Production per shang: 2,404 catties	Production expected per shang 2,452 catties
Total grain production 17,800,000 tons	Expected total grain production 18,300,000 tons (Production on unregistered land not included in estimate might raise this figure to 19 million tons)
Acreage in soybeans 2,800,000 shang	Expected acreage in soybean Same as for 1950
Acreage in paddy rice 367,579 shang	Expected acreage in paddy rice 415,000 shang
Acreage in cotton 240,000 shang	Expected acreage in cotton 400,000 shang

Increase of tobacco acreage, improvement of grazing activities, more care in cultivation, more and better fertilization, improved seeds, increased use of machinery, and increase of animal power, together with expansion of the mutual aid system, more careful inspection, better organization and less rugged individualism in farming operations are recommended as aids to meeting the above goals.

Shortcomings in leadership during 1950 which were recognized and discussed included: (1) failure to attack the heart of the agricultural problem, (2) lack of careful, well-timed inspection, (3) lack of finesse and care in handling subordinate, and (4) lack of good budgeting procedures.

AUTHORITIES ISSUE GRAIN AND HAY COLLECTION DIRECTIVE -- Mukden, Tung-pei Jih-pao, 6 Nov 50

The Northeast authorities have issued, as of 31 October 1950, a directive on 1950 public grain and hay collection.

1. The directive mentions some of the faults in the 1949 collection activities which should be avoided in 1950. These relate mainly to organization, inspection, and sincerity in carrying out the work.

A change from 1949 is indicated in the collection of public hay. It will be collected at the same time as public grain and for the convenience of the farmers, will be received at points along main travel routes.

2. The grain to be collected shall be of the first quality for the area of collection and shall be graded according to standards which will be individually supplied to collectors. In case the grain furnished is of higher quality than the required standard, suitable material rewards shall be given. Authorities on all levels are responsible for the proper indoctrination of the peasants on selection, drying, and cleaning of the tax grain. Inspectors shall be appointed in the villages under the supervision of the Grain Collection Committee to watch the preparation of the grain and to maintain standards.

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3. The Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Trade are responsible for the orderly planning and smooth working of the collection process. Adequate organization, personnel, and equipment shall be provided. Inns and animal shelters shall be provided near the grain depots, and roads shall be put in repair so that the people may be inconvenienced as little as possible in delivering the grain.

4. Collections for local government expenses may be made at the same time as the national collection, but shall be stored and accounted for entirely separately so that there will be no confusion.

5. The collection of public grain and hay shall begin in the last third of November in Liaotung, Liaosi, Jehol, the Dsiren-Port Arthur area, and in the four directly controlled city areas, and shall be completed not later than 31 January 1951. In Heilungkiang, Kirin, and Sungkiang, collection shall begin during the first third of December and shall be finished by the end of February 1951.

The Northeast Food Control Bureau shall prepare the various accounting and receipt forms for the public grain collection and these shall be used by each province and city. Each province and city shall be responsible for preparations for and accomplishment of the task in its area and for reporting to the Northeast authorities concerning the results.

FIRST EAST CHINA FORESTRY CONFERENCE CONVENES -- Shanghai, Ta Kung Pao,
3 Nov 50

Delegates from the various provinces of East China gathered for the first forestry conference of the region to review the forestry program of 1950 and prepare plans for 1951. Speakers representing forestry authorities emphasized that the 1951 program should stress protection of present forest areas and planned afforestation projects. They also emphasized that the forest areas in East China are insufficient to meet the growing need for forestry products. Afforestation will also protect watersheds and reduce flood damage.

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